Exhibit BB

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benefit to the estate." *Id.* (emphasis supplied). Courts in this circuit have determined that abandonment pursuant to Section 554 is proper only when the party seeking abandonment can establish that the property at issue is indeed burdensome, or of inconsequential value and benefit to the estate. *See, e.g., In re Viet Vu*, 245 B.R. 644, 647 (9th Cir. BAP 2000); *In re Sullivan & Lodge, Inc.*, 2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14616, *11 (N.D. Cal. 2003). Notably, when the trustee does not oppose a motion to compel abandonment, the court must "focus . . . upon the reasons underlying the trustee's determination and affirm a decision which reflects a business judgment made in good faith, upon a reasonable basis and within the scope of [her] authority under the Code." *See Sullivan*, 2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14616 at *11, quoting *In re Wilson*, 94 B.R. 886, 888 (Bankr. E.D. Va. 1989).

It is well-settled that abandonment of encumbered real property of the estate is proper where equity remaining in such property, if any, is of inconsequential value and benefit to the estate. *In re Montanaro*, 307 B.R 194 (Bankr. E.D. Cal. 2004)(granting debtors' motion to compel trustee's abandonment of debtors' residence where residence was exempt and equity was of inconsequential value to the estate); *see also In re Nelson*, 251 B.R. 857 (8th Cir. BAP 2000)(trustee compelled to abandon real properties where, among other things, trustee admitted that debtors had no equity in the properties and sale would not generate any benefit for the estate).

Furthermore, courts have recognized a trustee's authority to abandon causes of action which have inconsequential value to the estate. *See In re Yack*, 2009 Bankr. LEXIS 4554, at *20 (9th Cir. BAP 2009); *In re Moore*, 110 B.R. 924, 927 (Bankr. C.D. Cal. 1990)(noting that the trustee must determine, in her sound business judgment, what disposition is in the best interests of the estate.). As observed by the district court for the Northern District of California:

"Claims do not become valueless for section 554 purposes because a trustee declines to pursue them; rather, a trustee may decline to pursue a claim if that claim has no value Charged with the duty of maximizing the value of the estate, . . . a trustee may abandon a cause of action only when [she] deems its value to be less than the cost of asserting it."

A. The Trustee Does Not Oppose Abandonment of the Real Properties and Causes of Action Subject of the Motion to Compel Because Such Property Is of Inconsequential Value and Benefit to the Estate

of Inconsequential Value and Benefit to the Estate

As set forth in the accompanying Declaration of Janina M. Elder, the Trustee's investigation into the assets of the estate leads the Trustee to conclude that the Debtors' real properties, and the causes of action which the Debtors assert against various "pretender lenders", hold little to no value for the estate.

The Court is well familiar with the background of this bankruptcy case. The Debtors, while vehemently disputing their secured creditors' standing to seek relief from the automatic stay to exercise their state court remedies, completely failed to save such properties from foreclosure by tendering post-petition adequate protection payments. Indeed, it is the Trustee's understanding and belief that the Debtors have failed to make any payments on the notes secured by the seven real properties disclosed in the amended schedules during the pendency of their bankruptcy case. Furthermore, based on the proofs of claim filed in this case, the Debtors also owe significant pre-petition arrears on these various secured notes. Given that the properties are all underwater, and the fact the Court has granted relief from the automatic stay with regard to five out of the seven properties at issue, the Trustee believes that these properties have inconsequential value and benefit to the Chapter 7 estate.

Likewise, the Trustee has thoroughly investigated the "pretender lender" litigation.

While such litigation may have value to the Debtors (if only to ensure that they have their "day in court" to contest the lenders' standing to foreclose), the Trustee believes that the claims do not have enough value to the <u>estate</u> to justify the costs of litigation to pursue such claims.

Particularly, in the *Aniel v. Aurora Loan Services, et al.* litigation (Case No. 10-1042), the district court already has dismissed all claims against defendants Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. ("MERS") and Quality Loan Services Corp. ("Quality") <u>with prejudice</u>. While the

defendants Aurora and McCarthy and Holthus, LLP ("McCarthy"), both Aurora and McCarthy have filed motions to dismiss the Debtors' First Amended Complaint, which motions remain pending. Similarly, in the *Aniel v. Litton Loan Services, L.P., et al.* litigation (Case No. 10-0951), defendants Litton Loan Services and Quality have filed motions to dismiss; and the district court clerk declined to enter defendant MERS' default in that suit, so the Trustee anticipates that MERS likely will defend itself in that case, as it did in the *Aurora* litigation.

CONCLUSION

It is the Trustee's business judgment that the merits of the Debtors' "pretender lender" claims simply do not warrant the estate's expense of continued prosecution of those suits. For the reasons state above, it is also the Trustee's conclusion that the Debtors' real properties hold little to no value for the estate. In closing, the Trustee does not oppose the Debtors' Motion to Compel, and requests that the Court enter its order abandoning the estate's interests in these real properties and claims.

Dated: October 29, 2010

Respectfully submitted,

MACCONAGHY & BARNIER, PLC

/s/ Monique Jewett-Brewster Monique Jewett-Brewster Attorneys for Janina M. Elder, Trustee in Bankruptcy

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